Court and also presented an application to proceed in forma The Court has denied the latter application under pauperis. separate cover because the action was not properly removed. To

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prevent the action from remaining in jurisdictional limbo, the Court issues this Order to remand the action to state court.

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Under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, district courts "have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." Federal jurisdiction is presumed absent unless defendant, as the party seeking to invoke the court's jurisdiction, shows that plaintiff has either alleged a federal cause of action, American Well Works Co. v. Layne & Bowler Co., 241 U.S. 257, 260 (1916), a state cause of action that turns on a substantial dispositive issue of federal law, Franchise Tax Board v. Construction Laborers Vacation Trust, 463 U.S. 1, 9 (1983), or a state cause of action that Congress has transformed into an inherently federal cause of action by completely preempting the field of its subject matter. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. V. Taylor, 481 U.S. 58, 65 (1987). Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a), "district courts also have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between . citizens of different states." See also Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co., 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003).

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Defendant's notice of removal only asserts that removal is proper based upon federal question jurisdiction, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1446. As set forth above, section 1331 provides that Federal Courts shall have original jurisdiction over all civil

actions arising under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. Section 1446 sets forth the procedures for removal of civil action. However, the underlying unlawful detainer action does not raise any federal legal question. Nor does it appear that federal law is a necessary element of any of plaintiff's claims. See Wells Fargo Bank v. Lapeen, No. C 11-01932 LB, 2011 WL 2194117, *3 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2011) ("an unlawful detainer action, on its face, does not arise under federal law but is purely a creature of California law," citing Wescom Credit Union v. Dudley, No. CV 10-8203-GAF (SSx), 2010 WL4916578, *2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 22, 2010) (remanding an action to state court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction where plaintiff's complaint contained only an unlawful detainer claim).

Simply put, this action could not have been originally filed in federal court, because the complaint does not competently allege facts supplying either diversity or federal-question jurisdiction, and therefore removal is improper. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a); see Exxon Mobil Corp v. Allapattah Svcs., Inc., 545 U.S. 546, 563 (2005). Moreover, defendant has not alleged complete diversity of citizenship between the parties and has not set forth any facts to establish that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).

Defendant is further notified and warned that any subsequent attempts to remove the underlying state unlawful detainer action to

this Court will be improper and will constitute vexatious conduct that the Court will address by way of punitive remedial measures, which may include having defendant designated as a vexatious litigant and barred from commencing any further removal actions with respect to the underlying state unlawful detainer action.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that (1) this matter be REMANDED to the Superior Court of California, County Of Los Angeles, 111 N. Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c); (2) that the Clerk send a certified copy of this Order to the state court; and (3) that the Clerk serve copies of this Order on the parties.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: 1/31/14

GEORGE H. KING

CHIEF UNITED STATES

DISTRICT JUDGE